

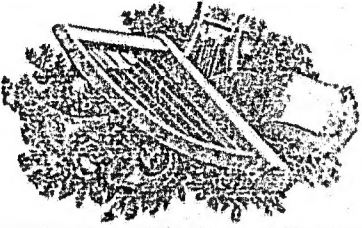
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POETRY.

SATURDAY EVENING.—BY BELVER.

The week is past, the Sabbath-dawn comes on;
Rest—rest in peace—thy daily toil is done;
And standing, as thou standest on the brink
Of a new scene of being, calmly think
Of what is gone, is now, and soon shall be,
As one that trembles on eternity.
For, sure as this now closing week is past,
So sure advancing Time will close my last;
Sure as to-morrow, shall the awful light
Of the eternal morning hail my sight,
Spirit of good! on this week's verge I stand,
Tracing the guiding influence of the hand;
That hand, which leads me gently, kindly still
Up life's dark, stony, dreary, thorny hill;
Thou, thou in every storm hast sheltered me
Beneath the wing of thy benignity.
A thousand graves my footsteps circumvent,
And I exist—thy mercy's monument!
A thousand wreaths upon a bed of pain;
I live—and pleasure flows through every vein.
Want, o'er a thousand wretches waves her wand;
I circle'd by ten thousand mercies stand.
How can I praise thee, Father! how express
My debt of reverence and of thankfulness!
A debt that no intelligence can count,
While every moment swells the vast amount.
For the week's duties thou hast given me strength,
And brought me to thy peaceful close at length;
And here my grateful bosom faint would raise
A fresh memorial to thy glorious praise.

"LAZY SAM."

The following story will not be worth the less
for being true. A Kentucky horse driver, be-
ing in South Carolina with a drove, happened
to take it to the neighborhood of Gen. H—
whose character for jockeying and manœver-
ing in trade is much more celebrated than his
feats in arms. The Kentuckian having perfect
acquaintance with his character, went to see
him to sell him some horses, or to swap—or to
run a race, as the fates and destinies might or-
der and decree.

He was one of our careless, unconcerned,
knock down and drag out sort of looking fel-
lows, who would assume just as much simplicity
of countenance and address, as circumstances
might require. He had the appearance of be-
ing about twenty-two or twenty-three years of
age, as usual was dressed in blue and mixed
jeans, to hide dirt, and wore a drab colored hat
for the same reason.

"General," says he, "I'm just from old Ken-
tucky, with some powerful nice horses, and may
be you want some. Daddy told me if I came
in your parts to call on you, and he reckoned
maybe you would buy a pair of matches, or help
me out in trade, for he said you had a power
of money, and understood trade to a scruple.
Here's a letter from him, (handing one) and
besides I've a nice pair of matches, as you could
shake a stick at; and as tight a nag for a quar-
ter, Daddy says, as any in the parts; but he
says I must run no races, caze mought lose, and
we want all the money we can scrape to pay
for land. But I reckon he'd suit you to a frac-
tion, caze you are a sporting character, mought
win a powerful chance of money on him."

While he was thus introducing himself and
telling his business, the general opened the let-
ter, which read as follows:

"Dear General—I take this opportunity to
write to you by my Job, who is taken the first
drove he ever driv, and I want you to roll a log
a little for him, if so be it suits you. Job's
spry enough at home, but has't cut his eye
teeth yet, and you'll lend him a hand, I'll do as
much for any of your boys, if you've got any,
whenever they come to these parts tradin or
any thing else. So no more at present, but re-
main your affectionate friend till death.

PETER TOMPKINS."

The hero of the horse races, cotton bags and
sugar hogsheds, thought that he perceived a
neat speculation, and acted accordingly. Mr.
Job Tompkins was received with much cour-
tesy; his man and boy entertained with the best
in the larder, whilst the five and twenty horses
were not neglected. It is true the General had
not the slightest recollection of his friend and
correspondent, Peter Tompkins. He might
have once known him, or not. It was the same
thing. Here was Job, a raw Kentucky strip-
pling, with twenty-five fine horses, as easily
squeezed as a ripe lemon. It was not in his na-
ture to forbear.

In the mean time Mr. Job Tompkins made
himself quite free and easy, and swaggered
about the costly furnished apartment as if he had
been in a log cabin. He viewed the silver
plate on the sideboard with much apparent as-
tonishment, and a pair of silver snuffers, espe-
cially, excited his curiosity.

"Lord General! ar them thar candle snuff-
ers made out of the pure stuff? I never see'd any
before but in'n ones, and mamma uses her sheers.
And all them ar things on that ar big chest (the
sideboard) is the r'al Spanish castles! I heard
talk of this afore, but never seed it. Now if I
was to tell this in our settlement, may be they
would'n thop straddle me, and ride over me
rough shod, for a liar. But they say you're a
powerful sight the rightest man in the South
States ain't you?"

To all which the General returned suitable
answers; and Mr. Job and he were hand in
glove, for the time being. Each man resolute-
ly bent on making a successful lodgment in his
neighbor's pocket with the view of clearing it
out, a Herculean labor to be sure;—when Job
heard in the next room the sound of music, sev-
eral Kentucky reels were played, anon the sweet
breathings of a melodious voice sung "Sweet—
sweet home."

"May I be —d," said Job, "if that dont beat
Bob Walker, and he's a patch above common.
But that aint none of your music boxes I know;
it cant be. Is it?"

"My daughter is playing on the piano," said
the General, "we will walk in the room and hear
her." Here were blandishments to strike Job
dumb, and entrance all his senses.

"The man who has no music in his soul,
And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

Job thought a man might love music and
spoils also. He felt a liking for both. There-
fore he applied the music in his own way most
rapturously.

Said Job, "May I never pull another trigger,
if she's not a priming above any thing I heard
talk about. Why she's chartered! She's a
r'al one, I assure you. Why it's enough to
make a fellow swim that can't; and if it was't
for all these fine kiverlids over the track, (the
carpet) and I had a partner to my mind, I'd go
my drove to nothing or less, I can shake the
sticks off of any boy you can produce."

The General now thought the Kentuckian
ripe enough. To aid in which he had been
well plied with choice liquor, as he denominated
the brandy and Madeira.

The horses were brought out and examined,
and praised, and cheapened, and faults found
with all.

They could agree upon nothing.

"Well, where is your quarter horse?" asked
the General. "Oh, ho! I sort o' thot' what
you were after," answered Job, "for you hardly
looked at them thar matches, and these fine
geldings. So you must be after the quarter
nag, Jim fetch up Lazy Sam, will you! Now
General I'll tell you, honor bright, he's never
been lick't in a quarter spurt but once; by Joe
Miller's sorrel mare, which runs like a streak
of lightning. She's a r'al screamer. Daddy
swept for him last fall after she tanned him out.
If I knowed her I'd give you her marks, so as
you might'n be tuct in. For I heard Joe was
bringing her to the South to win the expenses.
But here's the horse any how, and I assure you
he's not slow."

Now be it remembered that honest Job was
not ignorant that General H— was at that
time the owner of the identical mare, and for
reasons best known to himself he wished to
make a race between her and Lazy Sam.

The General examined Lazy Sam with the
eye of a Jockey.

"Fish," said he very contemptuously, "why
this thing cannot run; why it's as flat-sided
as a sheep, and as heavy shouldered as a hog,
and cut humped besides; I would not give a
good mule for three of it. Why did you not
bring a lot of mules to market? I would have
bought some at a fair price. Your horses do
not suit me. Pray what do you ask for this
thing which you call a running nag? It may
do to plough a season or two. Does it work?"

Unlike the Job of ancient days, Job Tomp-
kins suffered his anger to rise and master him.
At least he made the General think so. To
use his own words, he corvorted. He screamed
out.

"Hollo! Mister, I wonder you're so mighty
wise considering you know so little. Why you
make me feel all over in spots, to listen at you,
I reckon may be you've got a quarter nag your-
self, aint you?"

"I have a plough nag here," said the General
very coolly, "that I am sure can run away from
that thing of yours."

"Thing!" hollod Job, "why you make me feel
all sort of wolly, and I've a good mind to go
my whole lot against any thing you can parade
in the whole South."

"I would not spoil a good mind then," quoth
the General. "But I suppose you are afraid to
run as your father has forbid it."

"I dont care a solitary flint what Daddy says
when my Irish is up," exclaimed Job indignantly.
"Bring out your nag and let's see it."

The General gave the order; and as Job
expected, the sorrel mare, (once Joe Miller's)
was brought forward.

While Job examined her, his adversary en-
deavored all he could to fret him by disparaging
his horse; and Job appeared to be worked up
to fever heat.

To cut short the story, the drove was staked
against twenty-five hundred dollars in a check
upon the C— Bank. And the company ad-
joined to the General's track, to see the race.
On the way Job stopped short, and facing the
General, asked very earnestly,

"Now you're sure this aint Joe Miller's nag?
My mind sort o' migives me, caze from what
I've heard they sort o' favor like."

"D—n your Joe Miller and his nag also,"
replied the General, "the mare is mine I tell
you."

This appeared to be satisfactory.
I have given you the General's description of
Job's running horse—done to fret him. It was
by no means a correct one. Lazy Sam was a
well made poney of the Printer stock, but was
of a mild, sleepy, sluggish disposition, until his
nettle was roused. He generally went with
his eyes half shut, and his head drooping at an
angle of forty-five degrees. When the General
viewed him he was in this condition.

The horses were in the General's stable and
the check for two thousand five hundred dol-
lars in the hands of a gentleman present. The
General had no doubt about keeping all Job's
fine horses and sending him home on his ten
toes. Job thought differently. Lazy Sam was
led along by Job's boy, as sleepy as usual.—
The preliminaries were adjusted, and riders
mounted. As Job threw Jim on Lazy Sam, he
sprang all fours off the ground; and his dull
sleepy look, was changed into a wild, almost
devilish expression.

He looked as Job did when he "corvorted."
The General lost his usual mahogany color,
and looked pale; but he said nothing.

Lazy Sam won the race by thirty feet.
Job was suddenly cool as a cucumber. And
as he put the twenty-five hundred dollar check
in his greasy pocket book, which he did very
deliberately, he looked round cunningly.

"I sort o' think that's first rate and a half," said
Job, "and a little pass common. Why Gin'ral
Sam's laid you as cold as a wedge." He turned
round suddenly to his rider, "Jim," said he,
"here's five dollars, why it all goes in a man's
life time. But the General looks as if he'd
been squeezed through the leetle end of nothin,
or less."

A gentleman about to join his regiment, sta-
tioned in the West Indies, was making some
anxious enquiries of a brother officer, who had
returned, after serving several years in that cli-
mate, concerning the best means of preserving
health; to which the other replied: "During
our passage out, many serious discussions took
place about the mode of living best calculated
to preserve health in a climate, with the fatal
effects of which on European constitutions, ev-
ery one is so well acquainted. Some determin-
ed to be temperate, and drink nothing but wa-
ter; others not to deviate from their usual
manner of living. Not to interrupt each other's
plans, we agreed to separate into two dif-
ferent messes, which, from their different modes
of living, very soon obtained the distinctive ap-
pellations of the sober and the drunken club."
"Well," said the other gentleman, "with some
anxiety, and what was the result?" "Why,"
truly, not very satisfactory: we buried all the
members of the sober club in the course of a
few months, and I am the only survivor of the
drunken."

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, May 13, 1834.—I left my
glimpes of yesterday at Genesee Falls where
Sain Patch, that immortal leaper was cleansed.
I now take up the line of march for Pennsylva-
nia, whence Mr. Webster presented a Whig dis-
tresser from all classes of society, and amidst
the iron regions. He did not comment much
upon this, but passed to the consideration of an-
other of the same kidney, which he presented
from Detroit: where the people supposed from
their remoteness from the Atlantic cities, they
should have escaped the "experiment;" but
the voice of distress, and the political panic had
reached them. By the way, I feel a sort of
panic, that I am making sport of distress. God
forbid, I should laugh at any real calamity, or
mock when any just grounds of fear come; but
I certainly cannot help jeering at these hypocri-
tical groans, uttered at the ghostly command of
political confessors; nor help ridiculing the sar-
donic grins of those miserable dupes, who have
swallowed the prescriptions of their political em-
pirics. Now, I dare say both Messrs. Webster
and Clay expect at the next Presidential can-
vass, that all the signers of the Whig distressers
will go for them, out of mere gratitude; and
this may perhaps be the reason why they have
the names printed, so as to pin them; and this
is the reason why the hearts of these great pa-
triot are so touched at the distress of the coun-
try. But "God forbid, that I should question
their motives!"

But to pass on. Gen. McKean presented
Whig distressers from Chester county and Cum-
berland county, Pa., and a memorial (let us
call it Tory, just to please the Whigs) from Lu-
zerne county approving of the "measures" of
the administration, and the "men" too.

Mr. Wright presented an approving memori-
al from Warren county, N. Y., also, from Sche-
nectady; and another—but not likewise—from
Livingston; it went for distress and restoration.

Mr. Peindexter reported a land bill and Mr.
Clay wanted to lay it on the table. It is al-
ways amusing to see these gentlemen, when
they non-concur; one whines and the other
blushes; and the Vice President lets them both
have the floor at once, considering them, I sup-
pose, as only one (unruly) member.

Mr. Ewing reported on the Northern bound-
ary of Ohio; and Mr. Clay was elected to
fill the vacancy in the Committee of Foreign
Relations, vice Mr. Rives. It may be remark-
ed, by the way, that this was done solely to
prevent the President's going to war with France
till after the restoration and re-charter. King,
of Alabama, was the other candidate.

The Polish Exile bill passed. And, finally
the business of the day ended, I believe with
Mr. Frelinghuysen's resolutions, for purchasing
Congressional documents for the use of the
Senate—Gales' and Seaton's forth-coming e-
lection.

The Senate has been quite prolific, to-day,
in bringing forth distress memorials. I was
not in the moment the curtain rose, but when
I entered, Mr. Clay was in a tragic posture,
brandishing a distresser from Adams county,
Pa. He said the citizens of Adams were men
of the soil; and went for the supremacy of the
law; the restoration, and salvation from the
"rash, illegal, and indiscreet" measures of the
Executive. He made quite a pathetic and
oil-of-vitrol oration; but it was not lengthy.—
He then passed to another rather anomalous
subject, a sort of petition for the relief for the
depreciation of a draft of \$19 and a few cents,
on the Patriotic Bank, which had been sent to
somebody from the General Post Office. The
holder, I presume, had got no "extras" under
his Mail contracts. In short it was only against
the administration—that's all. Mr. Clay had
a great deal to say about it; but his adventures
as Dean Swift's of the "Guinea." He told us
about somebody's having \$1200 in the Mary-
land Bank, I think, and transferring it to some
other, and losing it by failure—thus, said he,
jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.—
What an elegant metaphor! How bran new
too!

Mr. Frelinghuysen was in quit an anagog.—
He had half dozen distressers to present. He
groaned all the Whigs of the Senate all hollow;
and half a dozen "groanings" don't take off his
edge." He was very fervent to day—it was
Rachel mourning for her first born, and would
not be comforted. He said "the President vis-
ited the East; and eternal gratitude was due
[egad! and it will remain due!] to Mr. Clay
for the compromise, and if General Jackson
would retrace his steps, he would be the most
popular man since the days of Washington!"
Why, 'tis but a few weeks since this same Ra-
chael said that the old hero's popularity was
absolutely overwhelming! more "extensive,
outrageous, perpendicular," than any man in
this country had ever enjoyed!—certainly he
could not support another groan of popularity;
and as to "turning back," he could not think of
that.—O no!—Remember Lot's wife, Ra-
chael;—Oh, no! REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, May 14, 1834.—Of late I have
confined my observations to the Senate, but I
shall cut that acquaintance, unless they become
more interesting: the House promises no bet-
ter entertainment; and both would give up the
ghost, were it not for the presence and attrac-
tions of the ladies.

The Senate was quite respectably filled with
a miscellaneous audience—a fair proportion of
beauty and fashion,—new and interesting;
the balance of old acquaintance and familiar faces,
not less agreeable and welcome. Some distress-
ers were presented, but nothing that called for
any sympathy, till Mr. Morris presented a se-
ries of Resolutions from Columbia county, O-
hio; it was a gang of mill-saws; and saved
up the Hon. Messrs. Clay and Ewing into slabs.
No doubt there will be a fall in the price of
lumber after this; and we may expect to have
another distresser in consequence. Mr. Pein-
dexter, whose olfactory perceptions are distress-
ingly acute, seemed something in the Resolu-
tions, before they were read, that smelt against
Mr. Clay, and moved to reject them. Mr.
Morris could not answer for the agreeableness
of their perfume to Whig noses, and should not
press them upon the consideration of the Sen-
ate. Mr. Clay, who takes all kinds of snuff,
from Scotch yellow to Irish-blackguard, thought
they might furnish a new sternutatory to be
sneezed at, called for the reading; but before
it was half through Mr. Lowrie's nose, the Hon.
Senator began to feed his own with his poun-
cet-box; and was evidently distressed. When
the Resolutions however began to operate upon
Mr. Ewing, Presto! the Senator from Ken-
tucky instantly recovered with a loud laugh,
and an explosive sneeze! Mr. Ewing's sensibi-
lity is not easily come at; and here let me
do him credit for an ingenious sophism, to show
that the Resolutions would not harm him. Mr.
Morris said he had doubts about the propriety
of the people of one State censuring the Sena-
tors of another, in any memorial or resolutions

sent to this body; but he had no doubt both
of the right and propriety of their passing upon
the conduct of their own Senators. One of
the resolutions expressed its regret that the ap-
propriate language for Mr. Ewing's conduct
would not probably pass the ordeal of the Sen-
ate; so we are still left in a mist about their o-
pinion of their most disobedient humble servant.

Now guess what was done with the Resolu-
tions? Why, laid on the table—rejected!—
Clay and Ewing did not wish the United States
to be at the expense of printing the expression
of Ohio's opinion touching their patriotism.—
What a fit of economy!

Mr. Clayton began his reply to Mr. Wright's
argument yesterday on the Pension Fund; it
will take the morrow to finish it; but all eter-
nity to refute his antagonist's argument. Mr.
Clayton has undertaken to show that the Secre-
tary of War has the power of removing the de-
posits; and I dare say he will succeed, only
grant him the question. He talked himself
hoarse and senseless; and Mr. Ewing, know-
ing from experience how unpleasant this was,
moved an adjournment. REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, May 15, 1834

The motion to adjourn Congress on the 16th
June, made by Mr. Boon, was postponed to
this day fortnight, by a vote of 116 to 98.—
Boon and Burgess had a set-to at compliments.
I did not hear Burgess' first salutation; but
Boon in reply called his friend a poison old
load; Tristram then saith unto Ratcliff, he mar-
velled exceedingly that he should look to the
bung while there was any thing running from
the tap. The Speaker thought Indiana out of
order; but expressed no opinion of Rhode Is-
land. For my own part, I think neither of
them is a Patronus, Galatze, or a Phil Dormer.
In short, one is the Hon. Ratcliff Boon, and the
other the Hon. Tristram Burgess; both honor-
able men.—I think the duelling system would
cure the complaint of scurril personalities: and
if members refused to fight, Peindexter's "kick-
ing" Resolutions ought to be brought to bear
against them; and they should be kicked by
legislative action out of the House. This dis-
tinguished and offensive language is uttered, be-
it remembered, in the presence of Ladies!—
And I am indeed repeating a specimen of it,
perhaps to be read by ladies!—my reason is,
that when they see these Hon. gentlemen rise
for a speech, they might ask leave of absence.
And then I take leave of the subject.

The House are still debating the appropri-
ations. They will not probably fix a day of ad-
journment more than a fortnight or three weeks
ahead, when they do fix it.

The Senate occupied a great portion of the
day on a debate about printing a long Whig pre-
scription from Wilmington, (Del.) presented by
Mr. Naudin. It was an opinion upon matters
and things in general, and more especially the
Protest. The Dr. discharged his bile upon the
Executive and his measures, in the form of a
speech; and thought posterity would be much
enlightened by the Whig Resolutions of Wil-
mington, and moved to have them printed.

Mr. Forsyth opposed the motion, as a use-
less expense; saying that these proceedings re-
lated only to a past act of the Senate, concern-
ing which nothing would probably ever be done;
and he thought it a waste of public money to
go to the expense of printing. Mr. Clay tho't
the document ought to be printed; because the
President, he said had been at the expense of
having 40,000 copies of the Protest printed!—
What an excellent reason for embezzling the
public money to printing folly and nonsense,
because an individual at his own proper charge,
had been at the expense of defending his char-
acter. But even this is false. The 40,000
were printed by subscription; I know one gen-
tleman who subscribed 5,000; and no man be-
lieves that the President paid a dollar for any
of them. The opposition rarely found an ar-
gument upon any thing but a falsehood. And
when Clay made this assertion this morning,
about the "40,000," Mr. Forsyth told him he
explicitly denied it.

Dr. Chambers came to the rescue, and in-
sisted upon the printing. Mr. Kane moved an
amendment to have the Protest printed at the
same time; Dr. Chambers objected, that it
was not in order; the Vice President pronoun-
ced it in order; and the Doctor made demon-
strations of an appeal; Mr. Webster and others
told him not to appeal; the Doctor asked
"why?"—but without hearing their wherefores
withdrew his appeal. Mr. Forsyth said he
should vote both against the motion and amend-
ment; Mr. Kane withdrew it; and the motion
to print was carried.

Mr. Clayton took the floor, and finished a
dull reply to Mr. Wright's speech on the Pen-
sion Fund; Mr. Kane followed him in reply;
when the Whig candidate, Hon. David Crockett,
made his first appearance in the Senate
after starting it at Boston, and this dignified
body adjourned at three o'clock, to grin their
congratulations. What a posse and what a pack
for the next Presidency will the Whigs have,
when they break cover for the next Presiden-
tial steeple chase!—Crockett, Calhoun, and
Clay! Webster, it is thought, will not be un-
kennelled, owing to his yelping against the Nu-
llifiers, on the Force Bill chase, after these were
earthed. REIS EFFENDI.

FOREIGN NEWS.
From Galgani's Messenger of 12th April.
EVENTS AT LYONS AND THE
NEIGHBORHOOD.

The Ministerial Evening Journal gives the following details relative to the events at Lyons:—"The government received this morning by express a report of the proceedings at Lyons on Wednesday. It presents a lamentable picture, since French blood has been shed, but, at the same time affords positive assurance of the triumph of order and the laws. For several days the authorities had been warned, and were prepared for sinister occurrences. Every thing showed that the agitators, despairing of success in the capital, where the magistracy is sustained by the National Guards and the garrison, determined to make an attempt in the provinces, and the unfortunate city of Lyons, the capital of industry, obtained the deplorable preference, although the court was sitting, the place St. Jean was completely free from any assemblage of the people, and this solitude evidently proved that the anarchists had determined to come en masse. In fact, they made their appearance about 11 o'clock. A man read an address, and in a few minutes after the barricades were begun. The Perfect, without a moment's hesitation, gave orders for their being destroyed.

Major Gen. Bouchet, who commands the Department of the Couches du Reone under General Aimard, directly brought the troops forward. The Gendarmery under Col. Ganuett, and the Infantry, assailed the barricades with the most determined resolution, and carried them under a brisk fire. The Perfect never quitted the troops during the action. The barricades were all thrown down as soon as raised, but still there was a great many seriously wounded, and some killed—but the greatest loss was not on the side of troops. The severest part of the action took place in the Place de la Prefecture. The anarchists found their most solid intrenchments in the new temporary hall, and it became necessary to beat down the palisades with cannon shot. They were soon destroyed, and those who had endeavored to defend them were put to flight. The place was then entered by the troops, and a long exchange of musketry ensued between the soldiery and the insurgents, who had stationed themselves in what is called the Organ Gallery. Cannon were again used, the Gallery was forced from the alley, and entered. A house, filled with the rioters armed with muskets, was burst open by means of petards. A great number of prisoners were taken, some wounded, and others blacked with gunpowder. At every point the troops had the advantage. Other engagements took place on the bridges, at the Place des Terreaux, and at La Croix Rousse.

During a contest of five hours the troops displayed a firmness which must put an end to the criminal hopes of those who, it is said, relied upon their defection. Despatches from all the surrounding country, as well as St. Etienne, Macon, and Dijon, announce that all was quiet there.

PARIS, APRIL 14.
Termination of the Contest at Lyons.

The following despatch, dated Lyons, Saturday, 12th April, 11 in the evening, sent from Villefranche by telegraph, was received at Paris yesterday:—"Lyons is delivered. The faubourgs which were occupied by the insurgents have fallen into our power. The communications are fully re-established. The mails have resumed their course. The anarchists are in the greatest disorder.

A Supplement Extraordinary to the *Moniteur* of yesterday, published in the afternoon, contains the following:—"The Government received this morning despatches from Lyons, dated in the evening of the 11th, which are perfectly calculated to give confidence. The combat had changed into platoon firing, which was diminished every hour. The inhabitants of La Guillotiere have assisted the garrison, and have forced those who were at the head of the brigade leading to the faubourg to cease firing. The insurgents did not show themselves any where, but took advantage of the long narrow alleys which in Lyons run through most of the masses of houses, to fire their musketry, and then make good their retreat. This enabled them to prolong the action. In order to put an immediate stop to this, it would be necessary either to engage the soldiers in dangerous defiles or cannonade the houses, and thus sacrifice with the guilty the many innocent persons they contain. But from this instant we may assert that the rebellion is overcome. St. Etienne has not stirred. The General in command there is master of the roads, and will at once arrest in the open country all who may attempt to come to the succor of the insurgents. Chalons, Macon, Dijon, Strasbourg, and Besancon, are in a state of perfect tranquillity. Reinforcements are arriving at Lyons from all parts, and the troops are abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions. Their zeal, activity, and devotedness are admirable. Their Generals set them the example. The population of Lyons has taken no part whatever in this horrible overthrow of all order. They are looking with a painful anxiety for the end of this frightful attempt of the partisans of anarchy. The repose of Paris has been maintained. The instigators and accomplices of the anarchists of Lyons meditated sinister projects, but they have been arrested in great numbers. The authorities are on the watch, and will repress them with the utmost energy. It is the duty of the Government to warn those insensate beings, who are inclined to create disorder, that consid-

erable bodies of troops are in readiness, and that the repression will be both prompt and decisive. The ardor of the National Guards—the devotion of the troops, and the irrefragable resolution of the Government, ought to convince them that they had better renounce their guilty folly, if not for the good of the country, at least for their own sakes. If these warnings are not sufficient to deter them, they must renounce all hopes of lenity. In the present state of the country, lenity would be culpable weakness."

LATER FROM FRANCE.

Paris papers to the 14th ult. have been received at New York. France seems to be in a state of considerable excitement, and the insurrectionary movements at Lyons had been suppressed with the loss of 600 lives. A similar movement had been made at Paris, but order was soon restored. The press and people were indignant at the recent law of Government prohibiting political meetings.

[Correspondence of the Havre Journal.]
PARIS, April 14.

"As soon as Lyons was quieted, the disturbers of the peace repaired to Paris, for the purpose of creating the confusion which was promised when the Chambers were discussing the law upon secret associations. The combat commenced at 5 o'clock last evening, in the quarter of Saint Martin. All Paris is under arms. A number of officers have been wounded and several killed. About midnight the firing was suspended, but recommenced in the morning with a vigorous attack upon the insurgents.

Chamber, 4, P. M.

All is over. Our troops have conquered. They shot down 47 Republicans in one place, and 26 in another, and a great number have been arrested.

The Chambers went in a body to the King to declare their interest in himself and family, and their desire to do every thing in their power to assist him in suppressing the insurrection. The New Ministry it would seem were fast rendering themselves odious to the people. M. Persil's appointment in particular, who was the author of the bill for suppressing the Associations.

FOREIGN NEWS—AGAIN. The packet ship Napoleon arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing papers from London to the 24 ult.

Parliament re-assembled on the 18th, and Mr. O'Connell made a long speech on the 22nd in favor of a repeal of the Irish Union. The Ministry had entered with zeal upon some important measures, viz:—for the commutation of tithes—for the abolition of church rates, a tax particularly odious to dissenters, who were made to contribute for the repairs of churches in which they do not worship—for a system of national education, &c. An immense meeting of the Trades Union, to the number, the Times estimates, of two hundred thousand, paraded London and Westminster with flags and banners, on the 22d, in order to petition the King for the mitigation of the sentence of certain Dorchester rioters. Every preparation was made by the authorities to preserve the peace, and the meeting passed off quietly and without effecting its object—the King having been advised to refuse to receive a petition from a multitude, or a deputation thereof, while the multitude were at hand, and in motion as if to overawe the throne.

[Boston Courier.]

From the Washington Globe.
THE CRISIS.

We this day lay before our readers a document of deeper interest—one which, from its nature and probable consequences, is more eminently calculated to test the character of the American People, and to probe the foundation upon which their political institutions are based—than any which has appeared amongst us since the declaration of the late war between these United States and Great Britain. We shall at once be understood as referring to the Report of the Committee of Investigation, and we would blush for the virtue and intelligence of our countrymen, if more than a mere statement of the case were necessary to satisfy them that we do not attach to the subject a degree of solemnity and importance to which it is not entitled. And what is the case? An institution, springing out of its supposed necessity as a fiscal agent of the Government, and which, without that impression, would be regarded by all as a violation of the constitution—has, on the sole ground of unwillingness on the part of the People, and the two branches of the Government, to continue its monopoly, made an attack upon the supremacy of the popular will, and by consequence, upon the liberties of the People, which, if successful, would be equally fatal, and far more dishonorable, than if those liberties had been cloven down on the field of battle. Reposing on the authority and sanction of law, Congress in creating a Bank, improvidently clothed that institution with powers which, in the language of Nicholas Biddle, placed all the State Banks in the country—State Banks which supply four-fifths of its circulating medium, and in the security of which are involved the fortunes of thousands and tens of thousands of its citizens—entirely at its mercy; and which, experience has shown, placed also the commercial operations of the country, for the time being, in a very great degree, under its control.

To guard against the abuses of these immense powers, as well as for the security of the Government in regard to the one fifth of the capital owned by it, various, and as it was supposed, effectual checks over the proceed-

ings of the Bank were, by the charter, reserved to the President of the U. States and to Congress. Among these were the appointment of a portion of the Directors of the Bank, responsible to the Government, and, as was intended, wholly independent of the Bank, together with a right to examine, without reserve, at the pleasure of Congress. These safeguards, which were provided with so much care, have been gradually undermined, and are now upon the point of being finally broken down by this audacious institution. Having reason to apprehend the most odious practices in the administration of its affairs, the President called upon the Government Directors for information, and a scene of iniquity is disclosed, which offends the moral sense of this community, and is publicly denounced abroad, as transcending, in point of private and political immorality, the most profligate of any political transactions of the most corrupt of the Governments and institutions of Europe. And what is the consequence? Are all the branches of the Government influenced, as they ought to be, by a detestation of the conduct of the Bank, and a zeal in their co-operation to arrest its encroachment, by the use of the means which the charter has, for that purpose, placed under their control? Far, very far from it! The faithful officers who sounded the alarm, are, on the contrary denounced as spies—the Bank finds increased favor in the eyes of the Senate of the U. States—the Government Directors are proscribed by that once august body, and the public are left to infer from its acts, that silence, in regard to the conduct of the Bank, is an indispensable duty on the part of the Government Directors.

A blasting mildew is suddenly brought upon the business concerns of the country, and a prostration of trade and credit, to an extent supposed to have been hitherto unknown is by some means effected. By those whose leading object is to destroy the present administration, it is attributed to the act of the Executive in removing the deposits from the United States Bank to the State Banks; whilst on the other hand it is insisted upon, that the evils complained of have been principally occasioned by the criminal machinations of the Bank of the U. States to obtain a renewal of its charter. To settle this great question—to bring the truth to light—to disabuse the public mind on the one side or the other—to ascertain "as far as practicable, the cause of the distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session; and to inquire whether the charter of the Bank of the United States had been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate powers or money to control the press—to interfere in politics or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure."—A Select Committee was appointed by Congress, under the authority reserved to it by the charter of the Bank, to inspect its books and proceedings and report thereon. So palpable had the necessity for this examination become, that, on the motion for the appointment of the committee, that was seen which had not before been witnessed during this stormy session, an almost entire disregard of party division, and the resolution adopted by the extraordinary vote of 174 to 41.

The committee thus appointed, repair to Philadelphia to execute the trust reposed in it—what has been the result? Upon pretences the most flimsy, and under disguises the most palpable—pretences and disguises which it would be an insult to the understanding of the American People to deem it necessary to demonstrate—the power of Congress is boldly, recklessly, set at defiance, and an attempt made in the face of the whole country to raise the government of the Bank over the head of that of the People. Upon this brief and simple statement of the case, the question arises—and it is, in our humble judgment, a question pregnant with the fate of the Republic—how is this high-handed and unprecedented act of the mere creature of legislative authority to be received—how treated by the Government and People of these States? If passively, and without successful resistance, the former will be virtually subverted, and the latter forever dishonored.

These are grave consequences. But they are, we think, not less true than grave. It was a favorite opinion of Mr. Jefferson's, that ours was the strongest government on earth, because it was the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and meet invasion of the public order, as his own personal concern. We cannot see how the truth of this position can well be put to the severest test, than that which is afforded by the events of which we are treating. The government of the Bank, after a series of gradual and regular approaches, has at last mounted the breach, and bearded the Government of the People in the very citadel of its strength—the House of Representatives. The contest which is forced upon the People by this daring outrage, is one in which it would seem to us, upon every principle of honorable warfare, there can be no neutrals. Every American citizen—whatever his condition may be, or whatever his past opinions on the general subject may have been, whatever he may think as to the necessity of any such institution—is now driven to take his stand either on the side of the Government, or on the side of the Bank. If, two years ago, any one had had the temerity to suppose that the audacity of this institution could ever reach this point, he would have been laughed to scorn. No well regulated mind will for a moment, believe that such things could have been,

but for the countenance which the Bank has received from men in high places, and heretofore high in the confidence of the People.—The question is, shall these things continue, or shall they be made to cease, by the indignant voice of an insulted nation?

We repeat our deliberate conviction, that we cannot see how any man, who does in truth possess an American heart—a heart which beats for his country—can hesitate in the expression of his detestation of this conduct of the Bank, or in lending a helping hand to rid the country of it, whatever may be the expense at which that great object of national interest and national honor is to be accomplished.

From the Bangor Republican.

The following substance of a Report to the Senate of Pennsylvania, by a committee appointed on the 9th of Dec. 1819, will show in as succinct a manner as possible, the extent of the distress then generally prevalent, not more throughout that State than in all the States, particularly those of the Western country:—

"The distress"—say the Committee—"exhibits itself, in ruinous sacrifices of landed property at sheriff's sales—numerous bankruptcies and pecuniary embarrassments of every description—a general suspension of labor, the only source of wealth—a general scarcity of money throughout the country—an almost entire cessation of the usual circulation of commodities—a universal suspension of all large manufacturing operations—usurious extortions—the overflowing of our prisons with insolvent debtors—numerous law-suits—vexatious losses arising from the depreciation and fluctuation in the value of Bank notes—and a general inability in the community to meet with punctuality the payment of debts even for family expenses."

The ills, above enumerated, bear an intimate resemblance to those which have been complained of in the federal papers; by distressed mongers, and panic-stricken members of Congress, since December last. One would be led to think they had consulted old files of newspapers, of that period, in order to find precedents under which to express themselves.—If they could bring down the price of real estate to one fourth, or one third part of its value, the personal property of half the community under the auctioneer's hammer, and put the most obnoxious Jackson men into the jails, the resemblance might be still more striking, while it filled their honest hearts with the liveliest joy.

Having enumerated the most prominent features of the prevailing distress, the same committee proceeded "to point out the cause, which, in their opinion, occasioned it." That cause, continue the committee, "is to be found chiefly in the abuses of our Banking system." "The Bank (that of the U. States) discovered almost too late that its issues had been extended beyond the limit of safety. From that moment, a system of reduction commenced. This reduction operating upon the State Banks, obliged them also to diminish their transactions, and a general system of curtailment ensued." From October, 1818, to October, 1819, the committee estimate the "reductions made by the National Bank alone to have exceeded seven millions of dollars, and those by the other banks at probably two or four more." Here then, we have the origin and effect, the degree of distress and the measures of the distressing cause, for the eventful period under consideration, clearly pointed out and delineated as upon a chart, to direct the course and conduct of bankers and borrowers. A curtailment of seven millions, in one year, in 1818-19, by the Bank of the United States, produced such calamities as the country had never known in the present century. In four months, in 1833, the same Bank curtailed its business above nine millions; and the State Banks, except those that had received the government deposits from the first of October, probably curtailed in about the same proportion as in 1818-19.—The wonder is, that the distress and embarrassment of last winter, was not greater than it was fifteen years ago. No possible reason can be assigned for the slight shock—it was intended to be a heavy one—inflicted upon our country by the Bank, except that the deposit Banks, after October issued money as fast as the Bank called it in, and by March had restored the circulation to what it was at August, when the Bank commenced its curtailments, according to the confessions of Mr. Gallatin.

From the Saco Democrat.

BANK ELECTIONEERING.

We recommend to the notice of our readers the annexed "Card," of Mr. Jarvis, one of the Republican Representatives in Congress from this State. It will show them the mode of electioneering adopted by the Bank managers, for who doubts that all these things are done at the expense of the Bank? We mentioned last week, that a large number of these Bank documents had been forwarded to citizens of this town, and we have since been informed that a similar distribution had been extended throughout the county. Bank calumnies and falsehoods have almost literally deluged the land. It is by an organized system like this, backed by the funds of the Bank, that the *Wigs* expect to prostrate an administration, the only objection to which is, that it is too honest to lend itself to the promotion of their wretched schemes. A few days since, it was asserted by a member of the floor of Congress, that more than 100,000 copies of Mr. Binney's speech in defence of the engine of corruption, had been printed at the expense of the Bank itself, and more than 100 reams of paper, the property of

the United States, used to envelope them for exportation—thus defrauding the Government in two ways. In addition to this, 50,000 copies of each of the speeches of several other Bank advocates, and other documents, have been printed and distributed in the same way.

From the Washington Globe.

A CARD. Mr. Jarvis avails himself of the medium of the public press, to offer his acknowledgments to some friend unknown, for liberality and kindness in causing to be sent to him, at his lodgings, eight hundred of the speeches of Messrs. McDuffie, Clay, and Calhoun, folded, sealed, and directed, and only requiring the exercise of the franking privilege to be ready for distribution through the Post Office.

Mr. Jarvis is not only willing, but desirous that the citizens of Maine should be enabled to judge understandingly between the administration and its enemies, and he is therefore ready to give currency to these documents, provided the antidote be furnished with the bane. He therefore requests his friend unknown to supply him with an equal number of the speeches of Mr. Benton, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Grundy, upon the same topics, and he pledges himself to forward the former speeches, provided they can have the latter for companions; and he has the utmost confidence in the result, if the arguments on both sides can be submitted to the intelligence of the honest and enlightened yeomanry of the State of Maine.

House of Representatives, May 17, 1834.

A BANK VICTORY REVERSED!

Old Berks Triumphant.

Our readers will probably recollect that the Bank party have been very vociferous in their shouts about a victory said to have been achieved by them in Reading, Penn. It seems that at the former trial in Reading, the Bank *Wigs* stole a march upon the Democrats,—without letting it be understood that it was to be a test of Party strength, the federalists organized secretly, and had every thing cut and dried before the democrats began to think of the matter. The result was, that only one Jacksonman was elected to the Town Council—and in consequence of the misrepresentations of the pensioned presses, and to afford an opportunity of having a fair trial of the question of the Bank and Anti-Bank, this one resigned his seat, and a new election was made on Monday week. We learn from the Pennsylvaniaian, that the Bank forces put forth their utmost power, backed by money, threats, promises, &c. But in spite of all these desperate exertions, the democrats prevailed over the Bank, by a majority of 121! The paltry deception attempted to be played off upon the people by the Bank faction, aroused the indignation of the people, and induced "many old revolutioners," who had not been in the habit of going to the polls, to go forward and vote the democratic ticket! Such is the spirit which the corrupt and iniquitous proceedings of the Bank and its minions, is awakening in the minds of the people all over the county.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The Globe publishes the returns of the Virginia elections, by which it appears that most of those glorious and triumphant accounts which have shown so conspicuously in the *Wig* journals, have been pretty much altogether apocryphal. Great pains have been taken by the editor of the Globe to render his list correct, by having recourse to all sources of information within his reach. The result of his labors is as follows. The Senate of Virginia consists of 32 members—19 of these are in favor of the administration, 12 opposed, and 1 doubtful.—On the Bank question, the Senate stands 21 opposed to its recharter, 10 in favor of it, and 1 unknown. In the House of Delegates, there are 62 Jackson men, 67 anti, and 5 unknown. On the Bank question, there are 48 in favor and 80 opposed to the Bank. So that in joint ballot, they will stand 81 administration, to 80 anti—in favor of the Bank 58, opposed to it 101, and 6 whose sentiments are not certainly ascertained. The *Wigs* have all along claimed a Bank and anti-Jackson majority of more than 2 to 1. This is a fair specimen of *Wig* honesty, or more properly speaking, want of honesty. The result of the elections as detailed by the Globe, shows a decided gain for the administration, from the last legislature. Mr. Leigh and his partisans then managed to obtain the passage of a resolution condemning the course of the President, by a vote of 89 to 35. It is quite manifest that no such resolution could obtain the sanction of the legislature just chosen.—[Saco Dem.]

The official returns of the Senatorial election in New Hampshire has just been published.—Every one of the regularly nominated Democratic Candidates, in the twelve Senatorial Districts have been elected. The whole number of votes given in was 29,312—of these the Democratic candidates received 23,352, and all others 5,960—making a democratic majority of over 17,000. [Age.]

Judge Cage, a Representative in Congress from Mississippi, took offence at the remarks of Mr. Plummer, one of his colleagues, in a debate on the floor of Congress and required him in a note to make some explanation. Mr. Plummer replied that he did not recognize his right to require him to do any act. Thereupon the Judge sent him a challenge, which Mr. P. accepted, and proposed meeting him immediately after the adjournment of Congress, in Mississippi. The Judge was not inclined to consider this a proper acceptance of his call, upon which they joined issue, and thus the farce has terminated without any probability of bloodshed. The correspondence is published by both parties in the *Globe* and *Intelligencer*.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, JUNE 3, 1834.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the Bank, have made their report. We received it too late to be able to give it an insertion in this week's paper, but shall endeavor to find room for it in our next. It appears that the Bank has refused to submit to the proposed examination. By one of the provisions of its charter either house of Congress have power to examine into the proceedings of the corporation, and without such a clause, as one fifth of the stock is owned by the people, no one can question their right to know how their affairs have been managed, and what use has been made of their money. Charges have been openly and repeatedly made against this corporation, of corruption and violations of their charter. If these were incorrect, they would not stand an investigation into the truth of these charges. If they have been slandered, an opportunity was offered of showing their innocence, and proving their integrity. And how has this affair been met. They have refused to produce their books and correspondence, or to testify under oath, on the ground that they cannot be obliged to criminate themselves. Would innocence shelter itself under such a plea? Why such concealment, unless conscious of guilt? Enough has already been proved against it to condemn it in the estimation of the public, and this open defiance of the Representatives of the people, shows their utter recklessness and desperation. If any doubts have been entertained in regard to the misconduct of this institution, their present conduct must remove them, and we do not see how any unprejudiced mind can longer attempt to justify or excuse them.

Many of our readers cannot have forgotten the conduct of the federalists during the last war—how they exerted in the defeat of our arms—and with what joy they witnessed the distress occasioned by the second struggle for independence. The taxes then bore heavily upon the people, but the federalists wished that they might be doubled in order to punish the democrats for their support of Madison and the government. We find the same course now pursued by the same men. Every symptom of distress, every instance of suffering is hailed with joy by the opposition, and they apparently enjoy the misfortune of the people as much as a good man would their prosperity. They have exerted themselves to the utmost to ruin credit and create distrust in the commercial part of the community, and wherever this effect has been produced they rejoice at it. They appear to think that by these means the people may be brought into subjection to the Bank and compelled to petition for its re-charter. Herein lies one of the great errors of the federal party, that they have always under-rated the intelligence and patriotism of the people. Though distress may be suffered, yet the people are not disposed to purchase relief by the sacrifice of liberty. They perfectly understand the contest that is now going on between the government and the Bank—between the people and the aristocracy. If they feel distress they will not be disposed to strengthen the hands of those who inflict it. By the exercise of its great power the Bank has made the people aware of its dangerous nature, and the necessity of restraining it before it is too late.

In the late war the federal party took sides with England, and declared the war wicked and unjust—they held it immoral to rejoice in the victories secured by our arms and lamented the defeats sustained by the enemy. Recently the French Government has refused to make the necessary appropriations to carry into effect a treaty made with this country, by which an indemnity was secured to our citizens for injuries sustained during the reign of Buonaparte. We now find the same party supporting the French in opposition to our own government—justifying their refusal to execute a treaty solemnly ratified—telling them that they have been over-reached and cheated in the arrangement. Do such men deserve the name of citizens? Can a party pursuing such a course of conduct, and advancing such sentiments, expect the support and approbation of the American people? The French are invited to persist in their refusal until they are satisfied that they have not been cheated. Will such conduct and declarations from our own citizens have a tendency to induce the government of France to do us justice? When men and presses are found in this country base enough to tell them that they have been cheated, will they not hesitate to fulfil the treaty until assured that it is just. Such conduct of the federal party requires no comment. The people will form a right estimation of it.

The Court of Common Pleas sits in this town next week, and the County Commissioners the week after.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

MR. EDITOR:

The deep and general distress that now pervades the whole country, and which has been visited upon us by an unrelenting and corrupt institution, is declared by the minions of this institution and the bitter opponents of the administration to have its origin simply in the removal of some eight millions of the Government deposits from its own vaults, to be placed in those of certain State Banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose.

In the discussions that have recently taken place in Congress and out, for and against the measures adopted by the Government relative to the Bank, and of the propriety of a restoration of the deposits to its vaults, almost every argument that the ingenuity of talented men could invent, has been adduced. There is one circumstance, however, that I do not recollect to have seen noticed, and which seems worthy of some attention, more especially as the opposition in this section of the country places so much reliance upon the fact that the merchants of Boston declare the present depression of the money market to be nothing more than the natural effect of the late change of the deposits. It will be recollected that early in the year 1832, a memorial was sent to the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, signed by one hundred and eighty or ninety of the principal merchants of Boston and its vicinity, "presenting their claims," or in other words petitioning for a charter of a Bank, to take effect at the expiration of the present charter—on the presentation of which, Mr. Silsbee observed that it had the signatures of many of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Massachusetts. After stating many facts generally known in relation to the present institution, as its small

number of stockholders, the large proportion of foreigners, and the injustice of granting valuable privileges to aliens, to the exclusion of our own citizens, &c. they say

"Many of the undersigned have been long and somewhat familiarly acquainted with banking operations in this State, and hence speaking from experience, they feel the greater confidence in this plan and presenting their claims to your consideration."

"A charter granted at this early period, to take effect at the expiration of the present charter, would enable the stockholders to organize the new Corporation and commence operations at the moment the present charter terminates, and thus prevent the Government and the public from experiencing any fiscal embarrassment by the change. They do not however, apprehend the inconvenience to the public from the winding up of the concerns of the present Corporation, which its stockholders seemed to anticipate. The withdrawal of the branch of the U. S. Bank from this State would hardly be felt. Its capital is only \$1,500,000, while the banking capital of this State is little short of \$22,000,000, and that of New England is equal to the whole of the Capital of the U. S. Bank; and the bills of these different banking institutions are of uniform value, and equivalent to specie in every part of N. E. The banking Capital of the State of New York is upwards of \$24,000,000, and under her safety fund System her banks are believed to be as sound and secure as any in the world. The Capital of the bank of the U. S. bears but a small proportion to the whole banking Capital of the country, and a still smaller proportion to the available Capital of our citizens; and hence in changing its course of circulation by closing its concerns, the effects on the money market would hardly be perceptible, and but momentous at most."

Surely the inconsistency of these confident opinions when contrasted with the broad assertions, that the present distress is occasioned by the withdrawal only of the comparatively small amount of the Government deposits, and that not from the public, but merely from the vaults of this corrupt corporation, cannot escape the observations of the most blunted comprehension.

Can the democracy of the country be deceived by such contemptible trickery as this? The truth is, 'tis not a conviction of the utility of a National Bank that has enlisted these Aristocrats of the City in its cause, but a most relentless and enduring hatred for the venerable Chief Magistrate of the Nation, in common with every individual and measure of this, and all other democratic administrations. The noble stand that some of the most intelligent merchants of Boston and New York have taken, headed, in the latter place by that veteran Democrat and honest politician Preserved Fish, forms a most honorable exception and striking contrast to the miserable and servile course which the minions of aristocratic power, and the time serving politicians of our large cities are ever ready to pursue.—It cannot be doubted that a very large majority of the people of this republican State, were opposed, not only to this, but to all other National Banks—ever before the late suicidal act of this blasted institution.—The universal burst of indignation which is now echoing from one extremity of the country to the other in consequence of this desperate act of blinded obstinacy, cannot be stayed—the eyes of an insulated community are now opened. The lethargy which has hitherto afflicted a portion of the independent freemen of the State, in consequence of the soporific doses of federal abuse and federal falsehood that have weekly & daily issued from the subsidized presses of the Bank is now shaken off, and the indignant voice of an injured and confiding people will speak from the ballot-boxes in tones too audible to be misunderstood.

It is matter more of astonishment than regret that a few individuals who for the last year have stood in hostile array towards the present State administration, should decry the present Bank, yet profess an attachment to a National Bank of somewhat different modifications—in the hope, doubtless, of conciliating the feelings of those federal friends, that have given them their aid and assistance for the past year without endangering the support of a portion of the republican party, that have hitherto been blinded by their professions of attachment to democratic principles. I repeat it is matter more of astonishment than regret, for those individuals that can be led blindfolded into the ditch by so shallow a device, can surely add as little strength to the party in times of need, as they can confer honor in times of prosperity.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

On reflection, I find that the same doctrines that were promulgated in '75-'76, and the same principles then held forth by the old Tories, have been held forth, promulgated and lived upon, by a certain class of men from the days of Jefferson, which is the earliest of my recollections in political affairs. He was accused of all that was immoral and base, and we were told that if he was elected President, our Bibles would be burned and our Meetinghouses destroyed. These are facts and they are stubborn things. I have watched narrowly and found the same men opposed to the embargo, and to the last war. They got up the never to be forgotten Hartford Convention and thought it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victory of the American Arms. The same set of men in the election of J. Q. Adams in order to get rid of the stain of federalism, and the foul blot of the Hartford Convention, thought by taking the name of national republicans they had got a garment broad enough to hide all their sins. They preached up a high tariff, the American System and internal improvements, and we were told that if Jackson were elected the country would be ruined. But the garment being still too small, Camelion like, they changed and took the name of whigs. These are preaching the same stuff about Jackson and advocating the same doctrines with the old Tories of '75 and the federalists of Jefferson's time. The amount is, they change their name but not their principles. They tell us names are nothing, (and act accordingly,) in order to deceive and amalgamate. Be not deceived, two principles do exist, democracy and federalism. If you wish federalism to prevail, vote accordingly in September next—if democracy, your vote will tell.

X. D.

\$200 REWARD!!

The North American, a new paper recently established at the city of Washington, and which yields to the administration an able and efficient support, some weeks ago offered a reward of \$100, to any person who would inform the public what part of the Constitution or Laws, or either, was violated by the President, in his removal of Duane, or the Deposites. As no one has yet come forward to claim the reward, the Editors are induced to double the sum, to see if that will not spur on some of our political Solomon to overcome the difficulties which they may find before them. They have been enlightening the world on this subject for some months past, and many and long are the changes they have rung upon it. It looks very singular to have them struck dumb the moment that a word about proof is mentioned. The fact is, they cannot put their finger on that part of the law or the Constitution which has been violated by the President, and they know it. [Saco Demo.]

"The Victory," and "The Celebration."—This victory reminds us of a story of our school boy days. Among our fellow scholars was a boy, who on the score of his wearing a somewhat better coat, possessing a little more spending money, and having a richer man for a father, took great airs on himself, and set up to carry a high hand over the rest. In this he was opposed by a sturdy little fellow whose father was an honest laboring man in the neighborhood, who had much ado to pay for his son's schooling. The school came at last to be divided into two parties, each one of the these lads had his admirers and followers, and generally once a year they had a regular battle, in which the young aristocrat always got worsted. On one occasion, he was wrought to more than usual valor, by the shouts and encouragement of his partisans, and though, as usual, he came off second best, he made a pretty good fight of it, and he and his party set up a great shout and threw up their hats on the occasion. "What are you braying about about you fool," said an honest fellow who has seen the whole affair. "Don't you see he has beaten you?" "I know it," cried the other, "but by jingo I never come so near licking him before."

N. Y. Eve. Post.

The Eastern Democrat relates the following anecdote:—

"A sterling Jackson man arrived at the city with some timber for which he asked \$12 per thousand. He was accosted by two gentlemen who inquired the price—and after ascertaining, wished to know what was his politics. 'I am a whole hog Jacksonman,' he replied. 'Then we cannot give you but \$10 for your lumber. They, however finally concluded to give \$11, the timber suiting them, and they being very much in want of it. 'Now, gentlemen,' says our upriver friend, 'since you have asked me my politics, I will make so bold as to inquire what your's are.' 'Bank men, of course,' they replied. In that case, friends,' said the raftsmen, 'you cannot have my lumber for less than \$12.50. The Bank men they say, have all the rhino!' After a great deal of chaffing about the price, the \$12.50 was at length paid—and our hardy waterman came home a warmer Jackson man than ever."

NOTICE.

A meeting of the UNION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held at the Court House on Thursday evening of the sitting of the C. C. Pleas, being the 10th inst., when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. WINTHROP, of Dorchester, Mass. Per Order. June 24, 1834.

MARRIED.

In Buckfield, by James Bowker, Esq. Mr. Ethic Farrar, of Buckfield, to Miss Betsey Besse, of Paris.

DIED.

In Norway, 26th ult., Capt. John Russ, aged 72.—On the 29th ult., Mr. David Gorham, aged about 60.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, Cabinet-maker, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment;—and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to REUEL WASHBURN, Administrator. Livermore, May 27, 1834. 3w 42

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of POLLY BRADFORD Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Martin Bradford of Turner, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of six hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-three cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

COPY ATTEST: STEPHEN EMERY, Judge, JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of CHANDLER CUSHMAN Administrator of the estate of Caleb Cushman late of Paris in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of twelve hundred and thirty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

COPY ATTEST: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of JONAS WESTON Administrator of the estate of Reuben Stockwell, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

COPY ATTEST: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. POLLY MARSTON named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Isaac Marston, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED, That the said Polly Marston give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county on the eighth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

COPY ATTEST: STEPHEN EMERY, Judge, JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. JOSEPH HOLLAND Guardian of Mary Howe of Canton, in said County, a noncompos, having presented his first account of guardianship of the estate of his said ward,

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said County, on the seventeenth of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

COPY ATTEST: STEPHEN EMERY, Judge, JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. POLLY BRADFORD Executrix of the estate of Martin Bradford late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

COPY ATTEST: STEPHEN EMERY, Judge, JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. JESSE COOLIDGE Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel M. Keep late of Jay in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

COPY ATTEST: STEPHEN EMERY, Judge, JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. AZOR BARRELL Administrator of the estate of Isaac Leavitt late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said County, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

COPY ATTEST: STEPHEN EMERY, Judge, JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN UP, in the highway in the town of Waterford, and run down, on the 19th inst. a BLACK MARE, supposed to be four years old, has a small bunch on her near hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT ALLEN, Head Keeper of Waterford. Waterford May, 18, 1834. 3w 42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of LOUISA EMERY,

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, Single woman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to this Office. WM. BARD. Hartford, May 27, 1834. 3w 42

New Goods, CHEAP.

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in trade, offer for sale an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON.—Among which are

15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed BROAD-CLOTHS.
20 pieces KERSEYMERE & SATINETTES.
100 pieces CALICO of the most fashionable colors.
60 pieces French & common MUSLINS & CAMBRICS.
20 pieces SILK of different qualities—150 Silk, Cotton, Crapes & Fancy HDEES.
100 Balls RIBBONS, different colors.—60 Raw Silk, Worsted, Crapes & Valentin SHAWLS, pair of Gentlemen's & Ladies GLOVES.—200 yards GINGHAMS.
200 yds BED TICKING—DRILLINGS, JEANS, &c. for Summer wear.
3500 yards BROWN SHEETINGS—600 lbs. white & blue WARP YARN—400 pair MORROCCO, PRUNELLO, KID, CALSKIN, & THICK SHOES.

A great variety of CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD WARE. WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES of the first quality for family use. Also—FLOUR, WHEAT CORN & OATS. A large assortment of PAINTS, OIL, & MEDICINES. All which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or Produce.

WANTED in exchange for Goods at low Cash prices. 3000 lbs. WOOL. 4000 lbs. BUTTER.

Customers both old and new are requested to call at the old Stand and the new—(two Stores) where they will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in price and quality, and with every article that is wanted. ALFRED ANDREWS, SULLIVAN ANDREWS, ISAAC BUTTERFIELD. if 41

Paris, May 26, 1834.

Sheriff's Notice.

OXFORD, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from MARK HARRIS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed in the following Townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford, for the year 1833.

Township No. 1,	\$ 14 67
" No. 1, Letter A	5 94
" No. 2, Letter A	5 99
Letter B	6 72
Township No. 7,	2 09
" No. 4, 1st Range,	2 14
" No. 5, 2d Range,	2 19
" No. 2, 2d Range,	2 62
" No. 2, 3d Range,	2 94
" No. 5, 3d Range,	2 00
" No. 5, 1st Range,	4 45
" No. 4, 2d Range,	2 32
South half No. 1, 4th Range,	2 42
One fourth No. 5, 5th Range,	1 55
Andover Surplus North,	1 68
Fryeburg Academy,	6 41
Township No. 8, now Byron,	12 53
One Twelfth No. 1, 6th Range,	1 32
Township D, to J. Gardiner,	1 44
Surplus of C,	1 28
Hamlin's Grant,	2 39

I hereby give notice that, unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said Townships and tracts of unimproved land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Court House in Paris in said County, on Monday the 28th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, { Sheriff of
Turner, May, 26, 1834. { Oxford Co.
6w 42

J. H. WARDWELL,
HAS commenced business at his OLD STAND, Rumford Corner, and now offers for sale a good assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & HARD WARE. Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS, at low prices for Cash or credit. May 26, 1834. 1s 4w 41

New Store, AND New Goods.

MOSES HAMMOND,

HAS opened a STORE on PARIS-HILL and offers for sale, a prime assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, DOMESTIC and FANCY GOODS. Together with a good assortment of fresh WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, of the best quality.

Also—A handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, latest style: LOOKING GLASS—ES, &c.

Likewise—A select assortment of HARD WARE All of which has been selected with the greatest care, and will be sold for a small profit for CASH, CREDIT, or Produce.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves. May, 20, 1834. if 40

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Maria my wife has left my bed and board, and having made suitable provisions for her to live with me, but she refuses so to do; I hereby forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, for I will not pay one cent of her contracting after this date. DAVID H. FARNUM. Rumford, May 12, 1834. 3w 2

Wanted Immediately,

As an apprentice to the printing business, a boy of good steady habits from 15 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Inquire at this Office. Paris, May 6, 1834.

[Extract from the Christian Examiner.]

"There is a heart-knowledge of the Bible, a knowledge of the simplest, yet sublimest, holiest, and most important part of its contents, which is always open to the serious, searching, and honest affections, which is to be learnt only by the affections, and without which all critical knowledge, valuable, exceedingly valuable as it is in its place, is nothing, absolutely nothing. We do not speak without some experience. We have not been exempt from affliction. We have known something of the trials of sickness. We can say with feeling, that at such periods of sorrow, when our flesh was failing and our spirit was bowed down, the sweet words and trusting piety of one of the Psalms, in almost any translation, or the affectionate devotion and immortal promise breathing in his Savior's last discourses and prayers with his disciples, have afforded us strength and consolation which no critical aids could have increased. It was of little consequence to us, at those times, how the Jews wore their phylacteries, or sat at their meals, or built their tombs. These were subjects which did not enter our minds. We only knew we had listened to words which were better than any other words; that we had heard a voice from heaven, and were comforted. We felt that there was something in the book, which was to be found in no other book; something which distinguished it from others, none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and the aid of adventitious learning. We sympathized anew in the spirit of those well-known verses:

"A man of subtle reasoning, asked
A peasant if he knew
Where was the internal evidence
That proved his Bible true.
"The terms of disputation art
Had never reached his ear;
He laid his hand upon his heart,
And only answered, 'Here!'"

CIRCULAR.

To all who are directly, or indirectly engaged in distilling or vending ardent spirits

We the undersigned, officers of the MAINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, now address you in aid of the interesting cause in which hundreds of thousands of our citizens are exerting a benign influence; and in the language of Christian fellowship and feeling, we entreat your attention. We presume not to interfere with any of your rights, or to call them in question; but merely to appeal to your sober sense of duty and those principles which we are all bound to observe in our intercourse with our fellow beings, and which require us not only to conduct in such a manner as not to cause our brother to offend, but also as thereby to do good and communicate it as far as in our power. Our country is now rejoicing in the view of those blessed effects which have already been produced by the unwearied and judicious efforts of the friends of Temperance, and of the wonderful interest which every where discovers an increasing solicitude to break those chains which are still binding so many thousands in the most disgraceful and miserable captivity; Heaven grant success to the exertions made for their relief, and the continued safety of those who are still enjoying freedom—unpolluted by the contagion of the intoxicating cup. But while we have so many reasons for joy and gratulations, we have equal reasons for unceasing activity and effort. It is the part of wisdom to apply the most effectual remedies for the cure of a disease, and for that purpose, to ascertain its true cause. The remark is peculiarly applicable to moral disease. Distilleries of Ardent Spirits are the fountain from which ten thousand streams of poison have so long been issuing, and taking their course through licensed public houses and stores, have presented daily temptations, and in their progress have spread misery, desolation, and the ruin of health, peace, prosperity, character and hopes. Many of those fountains and of their polluted streams have been dried away; and how many tears, too, have been dried away; and how many consequences. You, to whom this address is directed, have it in your power, in a great measure, to stay this moral pestilence by closing those fountains forever, and by refusing to be in any manner instrumental in furnishing accommodations and facilities to those who are unable or unwilling to withstand the power of temptation, and dash from the hand that offers it, the cup of bitterness and sorrow. You are able to accomplish this, by your virtuous resolutions and examples, and to these, all your fellow citizens have a right to appeal. Shall our appeal be made in vain! You may in countless instances, relieve the sufferings of poverty; the pains of sickness and the aching of the heart; and save multitudes from crime, infamy, and punishment—too often the punishment of death. While society is alive on this all important subject, and benevolence and Christian zeal are exerting all their influence in the cause of humanity and mercy, we may surely be permitted, with as much earnestness as sincerity, to solicit and urge you to aid us by your example and co-operation. For the want of such aid and such co-operation, the cause of temperance is suffering. The best exertions made by its devoted friends are in a lamentable degree paralyzed. Permit us then to entreat of you to remove these obstructions; to close the fountains of poison, and do all in your power to stop all those streams of it which are still destroying or injuring so many portions of the fair fields of social life. We appeal to your best principles, and your best feelings; to your love of order and peace; to your characters as good citizens, and to your regard for whatever is adapted to dignify human life—to purify society and render a man's home the abode of contentment, affection and peace. We will not permit ourselves to believe that considerations of a pecuniary nature can overcome the power of all those arguments which are presented to the mind, founded on the eternal principles of truth and duty, morality and religion.

PRENTISS MELLE, President.
THEO. S. BROWN,
SAMUEL K. GILMAN,
B. NASON,
S. M. POND, Cor. Sec.

Exec. Com.

Economy. The cheapest cloth that we have or can have, in this country, is unbleached cotton—the produce of the soil and factories of the United States. It is believed that this kind of cloth may be substituted, to a great extent for higher priced cottons, of foreign manufacture. It may be dyed of a permanent nanken color by every house-wife, at an expense for materials of about one cent per yard, and is then suitable for many articles of dress for men, women and children. Many families in this town, and probably in other parts of the country, color the cotton, and use it for gowns, pantalons, and almost all summer garments for children. The following are the coloring matters used:—For 8 or 10 yards of three quarter cotton, half a peck of ground hemlock bark, (such as tanners use,) half a pound of alum, and a small piece, perhaps one fourth of an ounce of ornato, (called out.) Some mix a portion of oak bark with the hemlock. The proportions of the ingredients are regulated by the shade of color to be given. If too much bark be used, a leather color will be communicated to the cloth. The dying process is differently managed by different persons; some perform the operation in the following manner. The bark is put into water and boiled two or three hours; the liquor is then strained off, the alum and other added and dissolved, and the cloth put in and boiled one or two hours. To dispose the cotton to receive the dye, it must first be washed in hot suds, and a little pounding it will do no harm. After it has acquired the color desired, it is taken out of the dye, dried, and then washed in hot suds. Those who use this domestic nanken think that the color and cloth are as durable as the nankens from China.

These things are well known to many of our readers; but there are others to whom the process for dyeing nanken color may be useful. The color of the Chinese nankens is the natural hue of the cotton of which they are made; they are not dyed.—[Hamp. Gaz.]

A Court Anecdote. When a female of the British royal family holds a levee, it is customary for her to kiss the ladies of the nobility and no others. It happened that the lady of the Lord Justice Clerk was on one occasion among the number of those presented to princess Amelia, who, as is well known, was very deaf. "Stand by for my Lady Justice Clerk," said the man in waiting. Meantime some meddling person whispered to him that his announcement was not correct, the lady being a commoner. By this time the kiss preliminary was about to be performed, when out bawled the man of office, through a speaking trumpet, "Don't kiss her, madam, she's not a lady."

Anecdote of the Rev. Robert Hall. This celebrated preacher, though in his general manners retiring, and rather unsocial than otherwise, and withal a little irritable, was easy and playful in his intercourse with such persons as had the privilege of his friendship, and when among them affected no extraordinary gravity. On one occasion he was rebuked by a fellow preacher more precise than himself, for the vivacity of his conversation—"Brother Hall, I am surprised at you, so frivolous after delivering so serious a discourse." "Brother," was the reply, "I keep my nonsense for the fireside, while you publish yours from the pulpit."

A simple countryman lately went into a shop in Mansfield, Notts, to look at some almanacs. On being told the price, he exclaimed, "They are very dear!" "Yes," was the reply, "and they'll be dearer, too, next year." This so staggered poor Johnny, that he exclaimed, "I'll have three before they do rise!" And, sans ceremony, that number he actually purchased and paid for!

On Sunday last, says a London paper, as a couple were marrying in the Parish Church of St. Dunstan, in the west, the bridegroom, a journeyman carpenter, after repeating the words "With this ring I thee wed," shook his fist at the bride and added, "And with this fist I'll beat thy head." The clergyman upon this stopped, and reproved him severely for the irreverent behavior; but the man making a submission, and declared he meant no harm, and spoke it only for the sake of the rhyme, the minister went on with the ceremony.

Mustachios. The exiled Poles have wrought wonders among the fashionables. These fine hearty young fellows, with their mustachios curling round their lips, have so alarmed the bucks that they have hurried with their soft curls cut off, have returned with horns under their noses, much like those of a "tumble bug." We pity the poor young girls of these days. Their hearts will be taken by fright, if not by a softer passion.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Peru.

It is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Peru that the same are taxed in the Bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Peru for the years of our Lord 1832 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of Proprietors	No. of Lots	Range	No. of Acres	Value	County Tax	State Tax	Highway Tax
Thompson Grant	6	5	100 75	59			
Unknown,	4	11	100 25	20			
Unknown,	7	12	100 25	20			
"	7	13	100 25	20			
"	1	100	5	4			
"	4	14	100	5	4		
Peck's Grant north half of 1833.	13	50	10	8			
Unknown Thompson Grant,	6	5	100 75	75	15		
Unknown,	8	5	10	5	5	1	
Unknown,	12	5	100 25	20	6		
Unknown,	6	9	100 50	50			
"	13	9	100 100	1,00	20		
S. F. Brown's	4	10	100	5	5	1	
"	5	10	100 37	37	7		
"	10	10	100 37	37	7		
"	7	11	100 25	25	5		
"	4	12	100 25	25	5		
Unknown	9	10	100 37	37	7		
John Conant	12	10	100 50	50	10		
Unknown	4	11	100 25	25	5		
"	7	12	100	25	5		
"	1	13	75	25	5		
"	2	13	100	20	4		
Porter	4	14	100	5	5	1	
Unknown	5	14	100	5	5	1	
S. E. End	7	7	50	30			
"	16	7	100	75			
"	16	7	141	151			
"	8	12					
"	3	13					
"	4	13					

The said collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the lot of William Walker in said Peru, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. Dated at Peru the 5th day of April, 1834.

JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Peru.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Paris, for the year 1832, & 1833 in their respective sums following; to wit:

Names of Proprietors	No. of Lots	Range	No. of Acres	Value	County Tax	State Tax	Highway Tax
Brown Jacob, N and S	10	3	37	296	2,37		
parts	11						
Thayer Isaac East part of	1	4	60	207	1,68		
Stearns James part of	23	5	77	316			
	24						2,54

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the Subscriber on or before Monday the eighteenth day of August next, so much of said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at public auction, at the Store of Alfred Andrews in said Paris, on said day at one o'clock in the afternoon.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the years 1832 and 1833.

Paris, April 22, 1834. 3w37

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the years 1832 and 1833.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Hartford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Hartford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to the subscriber to collect for 1833, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Proprietors,	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	County Tax.	State Tax.	Highway Tax.
L. Randall,	4	10	30	108	1,33		
Unknown,	1	12	30	45	56		
Do.	1	11	60	45	56		
Do. Gore,	40	10	17	17	21		
Do. North half	12	10	62	102	1,27		
Do. Gore, part of 30 acres	4	24	106	1,31			

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before the first day of September next at one of the clock P. M. so much of said land will then be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Gad Hayford, in said Hartford, as will discharge the same.

CHARLES HAYFORD, Collector of taxes for the town of Hartford for 1833.

Hartford, May 10, 1834. 3w39

CHARLES HAYFORD, Collector of taxes for the town of Hartford for 1833.

Hartford, May 10, 1834.

GERMAN ELIXIR.

THE discovery of this inestimable ELIXIR was the result of ten years close study in order to discover the causes, symptoms, and cure for all those formidable diseases that prey upon the organs of the chest, namely: Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Colds, and every species of oppression at the chest. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every other article heretofore offered to the public, for the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous, that consumption is NOT INCURABLE, if properly attended to.

How does the German Elixir operate to cure the above complaints? It determines all morbid irritation and inflammation from the lungs towards the surface, and finally expels them from the system by perspiration or otherwise. It facilitates expectoration, and thus frees the patient from a load of tough phlegm, which cannot otherwise be eliminated from the system. It heats the ulcerated surface, and relieves the cough and breathing. It supports the strength, while at the same time it reduces the fever.

Several certificates of the efficacy of the Elixir might be given, but it would swell this advertisement to an unusual length, suffice it to say, that in every case where it has been used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this country.

SMITH & BENNETT.

Norway Village, Dec. 27, 1832, cow2m20.

To the Hon. the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

GENTLEMEN: THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent that the long & steep hill on the road from Paris to Buckfield, situated in Paris, near the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, known to be one of the most difficult hills to pass between N. Hampshire line and the Kennebec, can be avoided by a short and inconsiderable alteration of the road, which will occasion a final saving to the town or Paris, cause little damage to individual property and be of great benefit to the public.—Which alteration we propose to have made as follows, viz: To leave the road near the dwelling house of said Thayer and passing on the north side of said road, in a course nearly direct to a point between and equidistant from the dwelling house and barn of John Cooper, and thence in the same course into the road as now traveled.

We therefore pray that after proper proceedings had this alteration may be made.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, & 10 others.

October 10, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, Esq. in said Paris on Monday the sixteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, ss.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that a new County road is much needed, beginning near Col. Ebenr. Rawsons, in said Paris, and then northerly along a valley, and varying as circumstances may require to accommodate the travel from Washburn's Mills, so called, and thence from the neighborhood in which Dr. Kittridge resides, all in said Paris, that after passing from said Rawsons a northerly direction as far as may be ad judged necessary, a branch thereof should be established running west of north to said Washburn's Mills, and another branch running east of north to near the house of Barnabe Faunce. This road and its branches as above said, would be preferable in every point of view to the location prayed for by Oren Gurney and others, and we pray that the former may be located and established, and that an adjudication on the petition of said Gurney and others, be suspended until a view and adjudication may be had on this petition.

ASAPH KITTRIDGE, & 59 others

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Col. Ebenr. Rawson in said Paris on Friday the thirteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss.

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Joshua Smith in Norway, on Monday the sixteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity which Reuben Hill has to the Farm where he now lives in Norway, the same being mortgaged to William C. Whitney for about eighty dollars.

H. W. MILLETT, Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, May 15, 1834.

To the Public.

MR. W. H. MCGILVERAY would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has commenced the GOLD SMITH business in Norway-Village, and intends carrying it on in all its branches.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY repaired to short notice.

A share of Public Patronage is requested.

Norway-Village, May 1, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having given bonds for the maintenance of Silas Door's wife and two youngest children, also Joseph Chew, his wife and three youngest children, paupers of the town of Rumford; hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting them; as he has made suitable provisions for their support.

MERRILL FARNUM.

Rumford, April 24, 1834.

NOTICE.

I hereby relinquish to my son SAMUEL BAYLEY, his time, he being nineteen years of age, to trade for himself, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings after this date.

HUDSON BAYLEY.

Hamlin's Gore, April 20, 1834.

Prints, New Style.

WATSON, PRAY & CO.

Nos. 71 & 73, Kilby-st., Boston.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicoes—comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and beautiful.—Also an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, Printed Quiltings and Britannia Hanks by the case.

Printers of Newspapers in the New England States, who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.

March 17.

4m36

CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, at the same time dissolves and draws Corns out by the roots, without the least pain.

Certificate.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet I do certify that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster with complete success.—Before I had used one box it completely cured a Corn which had troubled me many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint. WM. SHAW. Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28."

Price 50 cents per box.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

They purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The pills are particularly efficacious in the Grees Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1.50 a box.

Also, the celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTHACHE PILLS, which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cts. a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, who have also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. c6p1

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established wash for the Eye is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA!

Of most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about the city, by using for a short time Dr. Relfe's Vegetable specific & Antibilious pills, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the specific. It is also one of the medicines known for Sick headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea and Flatulencies.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, and when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by this specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady of Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick headache, was cured by a part of a box of this Specific." price of the Specific and pills 50 cents each.

White Teeth and Healthy Gums!

Those who would retain, or restore, these personable advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE. This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury.

The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes discolourations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-St, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett, Norway Village, who has also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

oldway Aug. 5.

BLANKS FOR SALE, by ISAAC HARLOW.